SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL • PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS • VOLUME 10, NUMBER 5 • JANUARY 28, 1976 • 20 CENTS

Asian American Commission Bill Killed

SACRAMENTO—Attempts to establish a permanent means for communication between California's Asian communities and officials in state government were defeated when the Assembly Ways and Means Committee voted down A.B. 2479 January 20.

The bill, authored by Assemblymen Torres, Mori, Bannai, Foran and Alatorre, would have created a Commission on Asian and Pacific Island American Affairs under the governor's office. The commission would have been empowered to advise state departments and agencies on the needs of Asian and Pacific island communities as well as provide information on programs related to these ethnic groups.

Assemblyman John Foran, who chairs Ways and Means Committee and represents most of San Francisco's 100,000 Asians, did not vote on this bill which he co-authored. Out of the 15 members, only five voted "aye." They were Assemblymen Peter Chacon, Gordon Duffy, John Vasconcellos, Louis Pappan and Victor Calvo.

A-bomb Test in China

HONG KONG—Peking carried out its 18th nuclear test January 23. Reports from China said that the test is consistent with the policy of developing atomic weapons for defense and for "breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers."

HOW S.F. SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS BLOCK BILINGUAL EDUCATION

LAU V. NICHOLS (PART II)

By L. Ling-chi Wang

Since *Lau v. Nichols* originated in San Francisco and since the U.S. Supreme Court remanded the case back to the Federal District Court in San Francisco on January 21, 1974, considerable national attention has been focused on the response and activities in the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD). What kind of "appropriate remedy" or educational plan will the San Francisco school system develop to meet the mandate of the Supreme Court? Obviously, a court-approved "remedy" or plan will have nation-wide implications.

Last week, we briefly reviewed the responses to the *Lau* decision at national and state levels. We noted that all the three branches of the Federal government—legislative, executive and judiciary—took definitive, though slow, steps toward mandating bilingual-bicultural education (BBE) as the appropriate remedy under *Lau*. We also observed legislative activities moving gradually toward mandating BBE in various states. Unfortunately, the same kind of positive response could not be reported about San Francisco, the city that originated the case. In this second and final part of the report for *East/West*, we will examine the response or lack of it in San Francisco. To help understand such lack of progress, we will begin with some background information on the San Francisco situation.

Politics of Counting

According to statistics released shortly after the *Lau v. Nichols* decision, there were 6,511 limited English-speaking students in the SFUSD. Of these, 2,330 were Chinese, 1,860 Spanish-speaking, 1,076 Filipino, 187 Koreans, 151 Samoans, 124 Japanese and 782 other languages. The 6,511 figure represents a drop of about 30% from 9,084 in 1973. The drastic reduction completely and inexplicably reverses the rising trend established since 1969 when the school district first registered 5,269 limited English-speaking children. Curiously enough, the number for 1975 went up to 9,401, excluding some 500 Vietnamese students who entered the school system last fall.

The drastic fluctuation unfortunately could not be explained in terms of overall ethnic enrollment patterns in the school district. Like many old cities in the U.S., San Francisco has been losing her population, mostly white, since 1950. These figures tell the story:

1950	775,359
1960	740,310
1970	715,674
1973	681,200

In spite of the declining trend, minority population, especially the major Asian groups, has continued to increase through natural increase and great influx of immigrants from Asia since 1965 when Congress abolished discriminatory immigration laws against Asians. For example,

	1970	1973
Chinese	58,696	64,800
Filipino	24,694	38,000
Japanese	11,705	11,800
Korean	1,216	2,900

Ethnic composition of school enrollment displays even more startlingly trend of diminishing white students. Anti-busing sentiment and lack of public confidence in school performance undoubtedly contributed to the deterioration of school enrollment. In 1974-75 school year, the total school enrollment was 73,040 or a net loss of 20,165 students from 93,205 five years before when a court-order school integration went into effect. Within this same five-year period, the percentage of minority students increased from 58.9% to 73.1%. In spite of these demographic trends, the white population continues to have almost full control of not only the city's elected offices, appointed positions and civil service system, but also the school board, administration, and teaching personnel. Herein lies the major barrier toward bringing the school district into compliance with the *Lau v. Nichols* decision.

All these figures mean that the results of the annual census of limited English-speaking students conducted by the district are totally inadequate and unreliable and there is a possibility that politics may have entered the enumeration process. This conclusion is partially substantiated by a home language survey conducted by the district in 1972. The result of that survey shows that there were 20,000 students, about 20% of total enrollment, whose primary or home language were other than English.

District Efforts

Identification of the educational and language needs of limited English-speaking students is of course the first step toward devising adequate educational response and eventual basis for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of these programs for students of different language and cultural backgrounds.

Three types of program in San Francisco are generally prescribed for students of limited English-speaking ability:

(1) Sink-or-Swim Program: students are put into English-only classes with no assistance.

(2) ESL Pull-out Program: students are pulled out of all-English, regular classes each day for 40 minutes of English as a second language (ESL), and

(3) Bilingual-Bicultural Education Program (BBE): a full-time program of instruction in which two languages, mother tongue and English, are used as mediums of instruction with full appreciation of the history and cultural heritage of these children. Students enrolled in the first two programs are therefore deriving no benefit at all. In other words, they get the kind of education that

—Continued on Page 2

Bilingual Teachers May Retain Jobs

SACRAMENTO — Bilingual teachers may be given a break when it comes to layoffs, but not women and racial minorities hired in affirmative action programs, ruled California Attorney General Evelle Younger last Friday.

He said the Legislature found that speaking two languages is a special qualification of teachers hired for bilingual programs. It authorizes a school district to keep such an employee in preference to a senior employee who can speak only English.

However, it does not apply in the case of persons hired under affirmative action programs.

About the Author

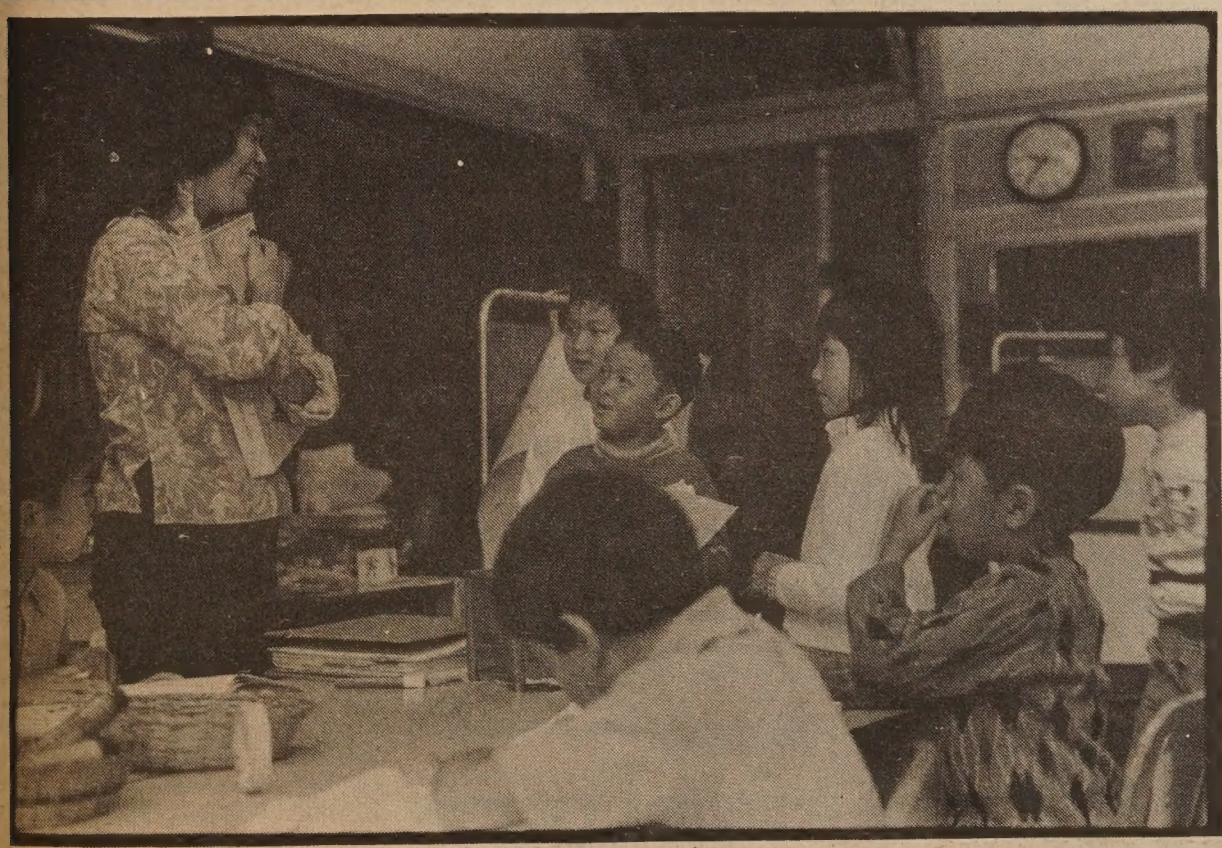
L. Ling-Chi Wang, 37, currently a lecturer in Asian Studies at the University of California in Berkeley, has been a longtime proponent of bilingual education and other community interests.

At the national level, Wang is a consultant on bilingual education to the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, serves in an advisory capacity on several national projects on research and evaluation of bilingual education, and has testified extensively on the topic before both houses of legislature. Also, he has worked on various Californian legislations on bilingual education.

Locally, Wang is an advisor to the San Francisco Unified School District, and is on the San Francisco Citizens Task Force on Bilingual Education.

A linguist in a dozen languages, Wang has published in various national publications, including East/West, on bilingual education. His role in helping initiate and research with the attorneys in the U.S. Supreme Court case of Lau v. Nichols makes him eminently qualified to author this two-part series on the case.

As a community person, Wang is in a good position to see that the mandate of Lau v. Nichols is carried out, in spirit as well as letter. He is the current president of the Chinese American Democratic Club, a founder and a director of Chinese for Affirmative Action and a member of the Morrison Committee appointed by Mayor George Moscone to recommend persons for appointment to city commissions and agencies.



Teacher Laureen Chew and her second grade pupils of the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program, ESEA Title VII at San Francisco's Commodore Stockton School.

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EDITORIAL

Don't Take Us for Fools

Year after year, both houses of the State legislature have passed resolutions in honor of the Lunar New Year. These resolutions would be printed up by the thousands for legislators to send to their Chinese American constituents.

These resolutions, which are nice to look at, have no real significance and will not improve our community welfare.

What we need are bills on housing, education, bilingual services, etc. Yet, the legislature has killed bills beneficial to our community one after another. For instance, S.B. 7 and A.B. 2479.

Legislators should not take us for fools. Our community can do without the sweet-sounding New Year resolutions. But we want the vital community-related bills passed. □

The Tenth Year of *East/West*

This is the tenth year of the publication of East/West.

During this decade, we have witnessed many changes in the Chinese Americans community. We have seen a new generation of young people grow up. We have seen our community population swollen by newcomers from Hong Kong and Taiwan. We have seen how merchants and residents of the Chinatowns have been plagued by the increased crime waves and underworld elements. We have seen many old problems solved and new problems surfaced.

The community, as a whole, is getting more complex. The problems of the community, therefore, have become increasingly challenging.

To meet such challenges, to encourage the maximum community response, to generate unity among the many factions in our midst, we believe that a paper such as East/West should be run by a community organization and not by a private company.

Of course, with our community's pattern of cliquishness and pettiness, there is still no guarantee that any community organization could run a paper with success. However, we believe that that should be the direction.

Not obvious to our readers is the financial difficulty in running a small paper. We will try to weather another year of cost escalation and keen competition for the advertising dollar in the community.

Those of us who work in East/West appreciate our readers' support during this difficult decade, and we pledge our best effort to the last issue of East/West. □

EAST WEST

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LAU v. NICHOLS:

(Continued from page 1)

the Supreme Court called "a mockery of public education."

Of the 6,511 limited English-speaking students in 1974, only 704 were getting BBE, while 2,954 were receiving the ESL Pull-out program and 2,853 had to either swim or sink. Among the Chinese-speaking students, 1,138 were getting ESL, 193 BBE and 1,000 nothing. In other words, only 704 out of the 6,511 in 1974 were getting the kind of education considered adequate and appropriate under the guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, pursuant to *Lau v. Nichols*.

Equally important to note is the fact that all BBE programs were supported financially by Federal and state funds, while the ESL was the only program the district was willing to support, and at best, inadequately.

It is clear from the above description, the SFUSD must re-order its priorities to comply with the Supreme Court decision and to provide a meaningful education for the 6,511 students identified as limited English-speaking.

Minority Coalition Formed

Given such gross deficiency and political reality in the school system, it was clear from the onset, that the "appropriate remedy" required by the Supreme Court could not be won without a long, uphill struggle between the Chinese community and the school administration. Recognizing this situation and the needs of students from other language and cultural backgrounds, the Chinese community immediately moved to join forces with the Spanish-speaking, Filipino, Japanese and Korean communities to fight for the right to draw up the educational plan mandated by the Supreme Court and to define what is educationally and legally "appropriate" and "effective". After one month of consultation and planning, a coalition of affected language communities urged the Board of Education to appoint a multi-lingual Citizens Task Force on Bilingual Education "to develop a city-wide master plan for bilingual education" that would extend meaningful educational programs to all students of limited English-speaking ability in San Francisco.

The enthusiasm and offer of assistance from the communities, however, were greeted by the school district with total disregard. From the very beginning, the district's intention and strategy were clear: do nothing or just the minimal and keep community participation out. Even though the community proposal received city-wide support, the Board of Education completely ignored it between January and May of 1974 and proceeded secretly to draw up a slightly expanded ESL plan for submittal to the Federal District Court for approval. The school district had scheduled to draw up its ESL plan by early April, call in a group of 44 parents to rubber stamp it on April 15, present it to the Board of Eucation for approval on May 14 and then submit it to Federal Court for final approval.

Fortunately, by the time the April 15 meeting was called by the district to rubber stamp its secretly drawn up plan, a strong coalition was already formed and it quickly blocked the endorsement of the obviously inadequate educational plan formulted without community input. Eventually, a combination of public pressure and Federal Court demand for a working time-table forced the Board on May 14, 1974 to set up the multi-lingual Citizens Task Force on Bilingual Education to develop "a master plan for bilingual education with special emphasis being given to designing a program in response to the *Lau v. Nichols* decision." The resolution of the Board also called for the cooperative effort between the Task Force and the Superintendent in the development of the master plan and the hiring of Center for Applied Linguistics to provide technical assistance in the preparation of the master plan.

For the next eight months, the Task Force worked diligently and cooperatively with the Superintendent's staff and the Center for Applied Linguistics to come up with a 700-page master plan for BBE. The master plan, calling for full-time BBE for all children of limited English-speaking ability, was transmitted to the Superintendent and the Board of

(continued on p.3)

LETTERS TO EAST WEST

Paying Respect to Premier Chou At the Chinese Liaison Office

To East/West:

It was a moving experience to read in the Washington Post, Time Magazine and other news weeklies, how truly great a revolutionary patriot, diplomat and administrator Chou En-lai was. This was probably best stated in the Post which quoted Secretary Kissinger as saying that "Premier Chou En Lai was a good friend."

On Thursday, I went to the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China to pay my respects. Upon entering I was greeted by a staff person who took my coat and hat and was directed to the waiting line. At the end of the line, I signed my name in a memorial book and was directed toward the black-draped picture of Premier Chou. I stepped forward, paused and bowed my head, then turned around, took a few steps and extended my hand of condolence to the Chief of the Liaison Office.

This experience left me with mixed feelings, both good and not so good. Too often, Chinese funerals and/or memorial services are too wrapped up in noise and motions which offer very little comfort to the living and do little honor to the deceased. And most certainly they leave young children confused about life and death.

The People's Republic quite apparently did not want to be overly involved with creating ceremony and other "pious" acts of bereavement, in conducting a memorial service which was muted, orderly, and very solemn.

Although I appreciated the basic intent of the style for the ceremony, I felt that this did not allow me an opportunity for crying and shedding tears in order to let out of my system the emotion of loss at the passing away of a very significant figure from the world scene.

On the other hand, the ceremony provided for and encouraged a significant number of the elderly from Chinatown who came to the Liaison Office in a bus. These elderly, most of whom could not put together a matching suit of clothing and many of whom wore cotton flannel shirts and non-color coordinated sweaters and down at the heel shoes were nevertheless the very ones for whom the man they had come to honor, labored for. Thousands of miles from their native land, here in the "Beautiful Capital", they came to quietly and proudly honor a great leader.

Franklin Chow,
Washington, D.C.

From the White House

Mrs. Ford and I send our warmest New Year greetings to our fellow citizens of Chinese ancestry. We hope that the good fortune symbolized by the Year of the Dragon will be with you and your families and that it will also abound in our national life as we celebrate the Bicentennial of our Independence.

We hope that your celebrations of this festive event will be happy and memorable for each of you.

(Signed) Gerald R. Ford

NOTICE

DEADLINE

East/West welcomes news releases, announcements, and articles. Copies should arrive at this office on Friday for the next Wednesday's issue. Writers should keep the original copy of their work. Send duplicates only.

LAU v. NICHOLS:

(continued from page 2)

Education on January 9, 1975. Since the plan was a product of joint efforts, no one expected any opposition. In fact, the original plan was to have the Board formally approve the master plan on January 21, 1975—the first anniversary of the *Lau v. Nichols* decision.

Plan Opposed

However, shortly after the transmittal of the master plan, Superintendent Steven Morena and Deputy Superintendent Lane DeLara startled his staff, the Task Force and Center for Applied Linguistics by publicly disclaiming any responsibility in the formulation of the master plan and proceeded to prevent repeatedly the Board from approving the plan. In spite of continuous lobbying and an intensive campaign conducted by the linguistic communities, the Superintendent and the Board managed to frustrate not only the parents for three months, but also the U.S. government which was anxious to get a plan approved by the Federal Court. Between November 1974 and April 1975, the U.S. Department of Justice was repeatedly given false promises and misinformation. Numerous attempts were made in Feburary and March 1975 to either kill the master plan or significantly modify it into either an ESL plan or an ethnic studies program. It was not until March 25, 1975 that the Board reluctantly approved the master plan with some minor modification. It was the result of months of intensive lobbying and pressures from all sides. The resolution approving the master plan also called for its implementation by September 1975.

Situation Unchanged

The master plan was subsequently submitted to the Federal Court for further scrutiny and approval. No decision to date has been reached by the Court, and in the meantime, the school administration failed to carry out the Board resolution, calling for the implementation of the master plan in September last year. According to the 1975 figures released by the school district, only 931 out of 5,258 limited English-speaking students at the elementary level were receiving BBE called for by the master plan, 2,820 were getting the inappropriate, inadequate ESL program and 1,507 were getting nothing. No figures were available for the secondary students. There is no way to ascertain the quality and effectiveness of these programs now in operation.

In terms of district funds committed to meet the needs of the limited English-speaking students, there was a budget increase from $2.4 million in 1974 to $2.5 million in 1975. The $2.5 million represents about 2% of the total district budget; the meager increase was not even sufficient to cover the cost of living increase. However, Federal and state funds for BBE increased sharply from $982,000 to about $2 million between 1974 and 1975.

It is clear that the district is still not putting its own resources into BBE programs and is depending almost solely on Federal and State hand-outs to support BBE now mandated by the Supreme Court. The school administration continues to ignore the Supreme Court decision, H.E.W. guidelines and the master plan approved by the Board of Education.

Conclusion

Based on this survey, we may conclude that the Chinese American community, through the case of *Lau v. Nichols*, has made a very significant national contribution toward a definitive recognition of the legal rights of non-English-speaking Americans, numbering some 33.2 million or 16% of the total U.S. population in 1970. Already the decision has made important legislative impacts in the last two years on education, voting rights, social services and the judicial system.

Secondly, important legal, political and legislative progress in BBE has been made at the national level and in various states as a result of the decision. However, both Federal and state government must take aggressive and thorough-going steps in enforcing the decision and provide leadership and funds for more BBE programs and research.

Thirdly, the San Francisco experience clearly demonstrates that law and order could be treated by school administrators with contempt and disregard and that redistribution of school resources and, more importantly, power of decision-making, must take place before the school system can begin to meet the educational needs of students from different language and cultural backgrounds.

The U.S. Supreme Court is indeed correct in calling the San Francisco school program "a mockery of public education." It is set up to guarantee failure of minority and poor white students. After all, enough people, mostly minorities, must be channeled into the low-paying, low-prestige, tedious and insecure jobs commonly classified as service, clerical and technical categories.

The *Lau* decision has made important contributions toward recognizing the rights of non-English-speaking Americans and has helped put together a strong coalition of minority communities in San Francisco, California and nation-wide to fight for meaningful change in our social institutions. However, like *Brown v. Board of Education*, these changes will not come easy and fast. Persistence and unity among the ignored and oppressed thus far seem to be the key to any successful struggle.

Taipei Passes Radio-TV Act

TAIPEI—The Legislative Yuan recently passed a Radio and Television Act which stipulated that commercial ads should not exceed 15 percent of the broadcast time and at least 45 percent of the time should be devoted to news, culture, public services, education, and explaining government relations.

USE
EAST WEST CLASSIFIED

FEPC Commissioner Urges Strong Anti-discrimination Stand

SAN FRANCISCO—Delivering the keynote speech before 200 persons at last Thursday's Chinese for Affirmative Action Annual Membership Meeting, California Fair Employment Practices Commissioner Betty Lim Guimaraes urged all Chinese to stand up to fight against discriminatory employment practices in both the private and public sectors.

Relating a couple of personal experiences of racial discrimination, Guimaraes vividly recalled the time when, just straight out of college, she got aced out of a job with an insurance firm by a less-qualified white male.

The other incident, a representative of a private firm complimented her, then as director of the Chinatown/North Beach English Language Center, for speaking such good English. Sarcastically, Guimaraes shot back at him: "You speak gooder English."

WIDESPREAD

"Racial discrimination is still widespread and only the Chinese can help themselves to halt it," warned Guimaraes. "Complacency and toeing the line are not good enough. If we as Chinese don't learn to speak and say, hey, we want to make some decisions. . . I tell you that we are dead figuratively and literally."

Expanding on CAA's goal of effectively increasing Chinese participation in and influence on the City's public institutions, Attorney Gordon Lau, newly-appointed City Planning Commissioner, emphasized that a Chinese staff appointment by Mayor Moscone in itself is not as important as it is for the good of the community. "These individuals must be accountable [to the community], if not, they should be fired."

On appointments, Don Vial, director of California State Department of Industrial Relations, announced the appointment of Virginia Gee, active community volunteer and CAA member, by Governor Brown, to the newly-formed California Women's Apprenticeship Council.

DISTINCTIVE

In a letter of greetings, Mayor Moscone lauded CAA: "During the past five years, your pioneering efforts to defend the civil rights and equal employment opportunities of Chinese citizens have been exemplary. In countless negotiations with private and public employers, you have opened up many job opportunities for Chinese . . . Above all, your efforts have encouraged more Chinese citizens to participate directly in the democratic process-at the ballot box . . . There is no question that CAA is one of the more energetic, distinctive voices speaking for the Chinese community in our City today."

Board of Trustees Chairperson, Germaine Q. Wong, outlined the CAA goals for 1976: (1) implementation of bilingual services in all crucial city departments; (2) appointment of Chinese persons to key commissions and staff-decision-making positions in state/local government; and (3) continued effort to increase equal employment opportunities for Chinese Americans.

Ten trustees were elected to the 1976-79 term; Wilbert Din, Hilary Hsu, Norman Lew, Betty Li, Felicia Lowe, John Shaw, Sanford Tom, Ling-Chi Wang, John Wong, and Al Woo.

S.F. Foundation Funds CAA Service Project

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Foundation has awarded a $26,900 grant to Chinese for Affirmative Action to identify and work with government institutions to increase the level of services to Chinese language minorities living in the San Francisco-Bay Area and to increase the confidence of Chinese non-English-speakers to make use of services that their tax dollars support, it was learned this week.

Staffed with a project coordinator and project assistant, the project grant will commence this coming March.

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$100,000 Grant to E-W Center

SAN FRANCISCO—The Ministry of Education of the Republic of China has given a grant of $100,000 to the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, to assist in the center's program development, according to Chinese Information Service.

In a letter to Dr. Jerry C.L. Chang, vice president for development of the East-West Center, Education Minister Y.S. Tsiang praised the center for "doing wonderful work for the promotion of better understanding between the United States and Asian countries, particularly the Republic of China."

The grant from Taipei represents one of the first contributions to the center by governments in the Asian and Pacific region. Grants have been provided to the center by the governments of Fiji and Australia in recent months.

Nearly 1,300 graduate students, scholars and professionals from the Republic of China have participated in the center's program since its establishment in 1960.

Chinese American Sexual Identity Workshop

BERKELEY—A workshop on Chinese American sexual identity will be presented by the committee on the Chinese American Experience at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific on 2450 Le Conte, Room B (ground Floor) on Saturday, January 31 from 10:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The workshop will deal with questions such as "How we see ourselves as Asian men and women," "How do others see us as Asians?," and "how do non-Asians see us?"

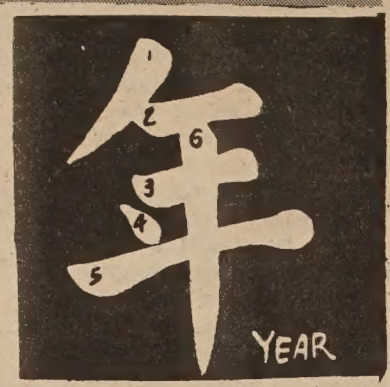
The workshop is open to all Asian Americans. For information, call Serena Chen or Sharron Sue, Asian Community Mental Health Services, at 451-6729.

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

You probably won't believe it, but according to the Chinese legend, "year" was a fierce animal. (We know very little, in fact nothing at all, about this mythical animal. So don't ask questions.) Once every twelve months this beast would come out from the jungle and roam the residential districts. For that reason the Chinese would gather the family on New Year's eve, bolt the door, and have a big feast. Thus began the Chinese New Year celebration.

Notice how the the words "cow" and "year" resemble each other. They both have horns as indicated by the slanted strokes, have a big body (the horizontal strokes) and a long tail (the vertical strokes). The word "year" has an extra dot for the animal's sharp gourmet eyes.

"Day day" means every day; "month month" means every month; so " "year year" means every year. The twelve animals in the Chinese Zodiac are rat, cow, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog and pig. This is the year of the dragon; 1977 will be the year of the snake, and so forth.



Cantonese **NEEN** Mandarin **NYAN**
Rhyme with TEEN

A man who dined with a big eater was surprised at his friend's enormous appetite. He asked:

"What year were you born in?"

"I was born in the year of the dog. Wow! Wow!" barked the big eater.

The man breathed a sigh of relief and said:

"Lucky you were born in the year of the dog. If you were born in the year of the pig, you would probably have eaten me and my mother-in-law by now."

Gordon Lew

L.A. Museum Exhibits Ritual Bronze

This bronze "p'an" of late Western Chou or early Spring and Autumn Period is one of the many ancient ritual bronzes of China to be exhibited at the lost Angeles County Museum of Art from February 3 through April 25.

LOS ANGELES—An exhibition of 46 ancient Chinese ceremonial vessels will be on view in the Far Eastern Art Galleries on the first level of the Ahmanson Gallery at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art from February 3 through April 25.

Gathered from California collections, the exhibition will feature ritual vessels used during China's bronze age, the Shang and Chou dynasties (1523-256 B.C.), in ancestor worship and in sacrificial ceremonies to assure fertility and harmony with the supreme elements.

MYSTIFYING

"The strong, handsome shapes and mystifying designs of ancient Chinese bronzes have always aroused curiosity and admiration," says the Museum's Senior Curator of Far Eastern Art, George Kuwayama. "The aesthetic sensitivity of their forms and ornament and the technical virtuosity of casting have resulted in bronzes without peer in the ancient world."

The bronze receptacles were made in many strictly defined forms to contain meat, grain or wine placed on the altars of ancestral temples as offerings to the spirits by those seeking their divine assistance. Inscriptions on the vessels give the name of the clan or explain the circumstances of their creation. These ritual objects were often buried in princely tombs as funerary offerings to the departed and thus preserved for posterity.

SPIRIT

In addition to the variety of ritual vessels for drinking, cooking or storing food, the exhibition includes a number of ancient bronze bells possibly used to summon the spirit of the dead.

A fully illustrated catalog published by the Museum's Far Eastern Art Council and written by Curator Kuwayama will be available in the Museum Bookshop.

In conjunction with the exhibition, Professor Charles Weber of the University of Southern California will give a free illustrated lecture on "The Art of Late Chou in China" in the Leo S. Bing Theater on Sunday, February 15, at 4 p.m. Free guided docent tours will be offered Wednesdays at 1:30 p.m.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art is located at 5905 Wilshire Boulevard and admission to the Ahmanson Gallery is always free.

KQED Spotlight on Chinatown Cook's School

SAN FRANCISCO—KQED's "Open Studio" program will feature a half-hour presentation of the Chinatown American Cook's Training School. To be telecast at 6:30 p.m., February 9 on channel 9, the show will illustrate the art of cookery, as taught in the school housed by the Chinatown Salvation Army Corps.

The cook's training program is designed to help newly arrived immigrants find jobs, many of them using skills they have developed at home. The broadcast will include several recipes, and a demonstration of the de-boning of an entire chicken. Featured will be Sammy Louie, head-chef and Captain Check Yee of the Chinatown Corp.

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CAMP CLOSING MARKS BEGINNING OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

By SARA CHIN

SAN FRANCISCO—If current predictions prove true, California will become the favorite place of resettlement for many of the Southeast Asians who fled her last spring. Although they have scattered to all parts of the country, about 23% of the refugees were already in the state by mid-October, according to the California Assembly Office of Research.

"WAVE"

This is the result of only the "first wave" of resettlement, says the director of a refugee center in San Francisco. Victor Seeto, head of the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement, predicts a "second wave" of migration to California starting after the winter. He expects this to bring the concentration of refugees in the state to about 50% of the total. More than 130,000 were admitted to this country last year.

Whether the movement of refugees takes place or not, there is still a lot to be done. Seeto believes the Center is well-suited to handling the problems of resettlement because it is a "community-based" agency. Started with support from 17 community agencies, including Filipino, Korean and Chinese groups, the Center uses these contacts to help the refugees. Its staff includes bilingual Vietnamese and Cambodians.

Seeto, himself, is familiar with problems of resettlement because he has worked with immigrants in Oakland. Formerly responsible for developing programs to meet the needs of the refugees, Seeto took over as director when Carole J. Lee resigned.

ADVOCACY

"Advocacy" is top on Seeto's list of services the Center should provide. This means "assessing needs and pushing to have them met." An example of this is the Center's support for a manpower training program that will start in a few weeks.

According to Seeto, many of the refugees had "high expectations" of finding jobs. Those in Los Angeles have not had much trouble. Here in San Francisco, however, about half are unemployed. Three quarters of the jobs found have been unskilled ones. The rest are white-collar jobs in such low-paying categories as clerk-typist.

Figures vary, but Seeto estimates about a third of the refugees in the state are on welfare, while another third are applying. besides the economic pressure to find jobs, there is also a legal necessity to do so. Refugees, not listed as "parollees" may, after two years, apply for permanent residence, but they will not be eligible if they are on welfare.

SURVIVAL

In addition to employment, Seeto foresees other needs: housing, "survival English for homemakers" and emergency services to deal with problems that arise when the Center is not open.

To provide these services to the 2000-2300 refugees in the city (and about 7000 in the Bay Area), the Center needs not only funds for another year of work, but also support from the community. This has come from the agencies who cooperated in setting up the Center, and from groups donating money and clothing.

Victor Seeto, head of the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement (Photo by Kenneth Mar)

Beyond this, Seeto stresses the need to develop a community for the refugees. "Our problem with the Vietnamese is that they have no established community to fight for them. . . It's for us to drum it up."

Although he did not specify how he intends to do this, Seeto pointed out a few examples of what could be accomplished with community support. Chinese Newcomer's Services has helped plan a bus tour to familiarize the refugees with this area. In Alameda County, Asian Community Mental Health Services is putting in a proposal for a Vietnamese mental health worker.

BELONGING

Seeto hopes the refugees themselves will develop "a sense of togetherness, belonging, and communication." The Center tries to promote this by giving parties for the refugees, one at Christmas and another planned for Tet, the Lunar New Year celebration. When their new office at 944 Market Street is completed, the Center will have a lounge and coffeehouse for the refugees. The present office is at 2209 Van Ness Avenue.

Looking at the resettlement effort thus far, Seeto criticizes both the federal government and the voluntary agencies responsible for finding sponsors, housing and jobs for the refugees. The government has failed to allocate enough funds. Only $500 is given a voluntary agency for each refugee it resettles. Seeto also claims the government has not set guidelines on the use of these funds. Services and costs vary from agency to agency. Sponsorship relationships break down, yet there has been little follow-up once refugees were matched with sponsors.

At the heart of Seeto's criticisms is the belief community-based agencies are better suited to do resettlement work than the voluntary agencies. The latter are national organizations, experienced in refugee work, but not familiar with local conditions, according to Seeto.

These criticisms do not just reflect Seeto's opinions, but derive from a report by Congressman Norman Y. Mineta on the Southeast Asian refugees.

Considering the problems ahead, the closing of the refugee camps marked just the beginning of the resettlement process.

China to Move Plane Plant To Sian Area

PEKING—China appears to have taken a major decision to move part of its warplane industry to the central city Sian further away from the Soviet border.

A team of experts from Britain's Rolls Royce Company has left for Sian to advise on the sites for production of the firm's Spey turbofan jet engine, according to Reuters.

Last month China signed a $200 million deal with Rolls Royce to build the Spey engine under license. (East/West 1/14/76). It will enable Peking to construct a new generation of warplanes, replacing outdated Chinese adaptations of the Soviet MIG fighters.

Observers believe the decision to establish the plant in Sian, and not in Shenyang, was at least partly based on strategic grounds.

Surrounded by mountains, Sian is one of China's most ancient cities.

Plane crash near Shanghai

HONG KONG—A Chinese passenger plane crashed near the Shanghai airport last week, according to local Danish sources. Two visitors from Denmark were killed in the accident.

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MEMBER FDIC

Chinese Americans in World War II

By GILBERT WOO

(The following article is printed in the Chinese Pacific Weekly, January 22. It is translated by Donald Golden of East/West. —ed.)

There were not many anti-war advocates during World War II. Chinese people all the more had no reason not to support the war effort against Japan. Although some Chinese Americans voluntarily enlisted, most were drafted and entered the service rather reluctantly. This was because compared to other Americans, military life for Chinese was quite different. For a Chinese not only abandoned everything in leaving behind family and friends, but most difficult of all he had to leave behind the familiar environs of Chinatown (where one always felt more safe and assured during a time of great racial discrimination.) Entering a strange, totally Western world, one always felt isolated and wary of the future.

SOLDIERS

Newly arrived Chinese immigrants who were living like prisoners on Angel Island wrote a considerable amount of poetry in describing their own frustration caused by isolation and doubts about the future. Although a good many Chinese American soldiers had passed through Angel Island, they didn't belong to that generation of writers who could only bemoan their plight by writing melancholy poetry. These soldiers were all born after the May Fourth Movement, and had all received at least a middle school education. Since they were all adept at writing in a narrative, factual style, supplementary sections of Chinatown newspapers, especially the Chinese Times, were filled with their reports describing military life. (At the time the Chinese Times offered a special subscription rate for soldiers, so that subscriptions going through APO were given a 50% discount. Therefore, many of the long term subscribers to the paper were soldiers).

Perhaps present day Chinese American historians will be able to collect these writings and choose the most representative selections and form an anthology. The value of these writings certainly should not be placed beneath the poetry written at Angel Island which is presently being collected by historians. These newspaper reports depicting military life were much more emotionally charged than what was being written by poets at Angel Island. These poets bemoaned the fact that they were from a weak country and that they had suffered enough from foreign humiliation. In their writings, they were unable to remove themselves from pessimistic feelings. However, the newspaper accounts written by Chinese Americans fighting overseas were most colorful. Some of these were indignant accounts of their longing for China's recovery. Some told of the indescribable agony of racial discrimination. Some were accounts of their carefree times in Italy sharing cognac with beautiful women. And some of these were straightforward and humorous accounts describing waiting in line to visit brothels in Germany. These vivid, realistic writings not only caused us to feel empathy, but further served as a friendly line of communication to those of us removed from the fighting.

WELCOME

During this time Chinese living in various communities across the country went out of their way to welcome their brethren in uniform. Chinese businessmen living near military camps often gave parties to welcome Chinese soldiers. These people sought to reduce the soldier's feelings of loneliness by extending kind hospitality to them.

I believe that even up to the present, these World War II veterans ask themselves the following questions: "Were those years spent in the service really worth it?" "Compared to those who became prosperous by remaining here deferments and who were eventually exempted from the draft, weren't we really asked to pay too great of a price?"

ADVERTISE in EAST/WEST

PRESS COMMENTS

At this time, outside of a very small number of people serving in essential industry jobs (among whom were included news reporters), the only avenue open to those applying for deferments was to engage in some kind of farm work. Agricultural production was exceedingly important, since in addition to supplying the rear area, food products had to be shipped to the front lines and to our allies. As we often experienced food shortages (meat was rationed) farmers were given deferments. Many people who were completely uninitiated in tilling the land took up farm work. Yet this way out of the draft was not without its difficulties. First of all, one had to make a cash payment before qualifying to be hired. Once on the farm, workers received no wages and were expected to assist in doing everything. Besides having to endure the scorching sun, workers suffered even more from a poverty of spirit. Many workers returned to their draftboards and gladly enlisted after having only worked a couple of weeks in the fields.

G.I. BILL

Most of those who pursued educations upon discharge became quite successful. Receiving the G.I. Bill they all applied themselves in their studies. The first group to receive their educational subsidies and pass the state bar exam were Judges Samuel Yee and Delbert E. Wong.

In 1950, I made a prediction that in 20 years, when this returning group of Chinese American veterans had finished their education and reached the height of their careers, that a new source of leadership ought to appear in the Chinese community here. Now, looking back in retrospect, it seems that my prediction ought to be discounted.

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John S. Service Reflects—

WHY CHINA REVERED CHOU EN-LAI

By *JOHN S. SERVICE*

(On his death, Chou En-lai was honored by his country as no other Chinese leader has been since the revolution—by the symbolic act of joining his ashes with the earth of China.

A government administrator who left little in the way of writings to mark his vision for China, Chou nonetheless touched something deep in the Chinese soul—something that went beyond the "Kissinger" image the West had of him, of the diplomat combining urbanity with calculating efficiency.

To get a sense of how the Chinese view Chou En-lai, PNS talked to a man with over 30 years experience in China and friendship with Chou—John S. Service. Service first met Chou in Chungking during World War II, when he was stationed there as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer and China specialist attached to the U.S.Army He last saw him in 1971, when he and his wife returned to China on a personal visit at Chou's invitation.

Service was dismissed by the State Department in 1951 during the McCarthy period, and was later vindicated by the Supreme Court and reinstated.

What emerged in the interview with Service is a portrait of a man who became a model for all of Chinese officialdom by showing that astuteness and practicality in government could be combined with openness, loyalty and decency in personal relations.

—Pacific News Service Editor's note.)

BERKELEY (PNS)—"I don't think Chou En-lai appears in songs, and I don't recall seeing pictures—except news pictures—of him (he was very self-effacing). But wherever I went, it was obvious there was a great deal of respect for him and real affection, first as the closest companion of Mao Tse-tung (which many people thought of him as), and then as the head of the government since it was set up in 1949. To those who are better informed, he typifies the restoration of China's international status—but that's a smaller audience.

"I think you've got to remember China's old political background. People at the top were expected to aggrandize themselves, seize power, become arrogant, make themselves rich, put their relatives and friends into high positions. This had always been the pattern in China.

"And the legacy of Chou, the reason people have this respect for him, is that he has not done that. He has not put his own henchmen in power. He has not become high and mighty. He made the government human.

THE OPPOSITE

"Chou was the head of state—but there was never the old Confucian emphasis on ceremony, where everything must have its proper position, with rankings and gradings. He was just the opposite of that. He had a very strong idea of the importance of personal relationships. He dealt with people as people.

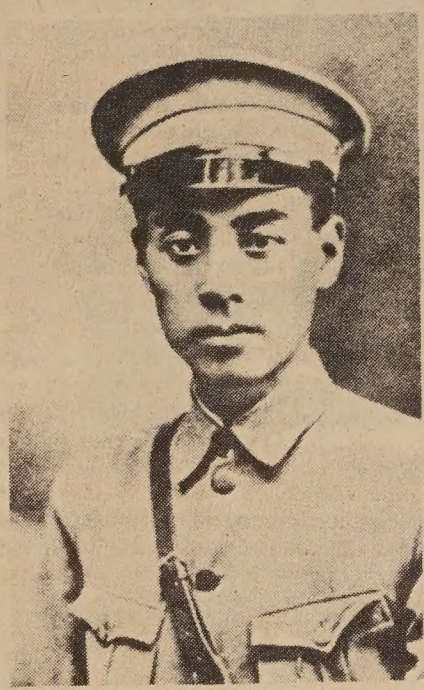
"I think the picture that's been painted of Chou, about his being a clever schemer, always managing to come out on top, is an injustice to him. He had a great capacity for loyalty. He made the decision long ago that Mao was the leader of the country, and was on the right track. And he was willing to follow Mao. The young staff around him in the early years were insistent on this point to me—that Mao could see events far ahead, like the Japanese attack on China.

Chou En-lai delivered a report to the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party on August 23, 1973.

"It's true Chou left very little in the way of writings. I think the answer to this is that he wasn't terribly interested in abstract or theoretical things.

AHEAD

"He was a man that enjoyed solving problems, setting up government and keeping it running. He too thought ahead all the time, but in practical, not ideological ways. One of the things that took me by surprise in 1944 was that he was already thinking of the problems of conducting diplomacy, something the Chinese Communists had no experience in. I got books, manuals on the conduct of foreign relations, for them. He was a far-sighted person in a practical way. He did not compete with Mao. They were complementary.



Chou En-lai served as the political department director of the Whampoa Military Academy under Chiang Kai-shek from 1924-26.

"Chou's marriage was part of this picture of loyalty. His harmonious family life. He and his wife met in 1919, married a few years after that, and he always was faithful to her. There never was any gossip or scandal. They were always a model couple in China. This too is part of the aura, the respect given him.

"And then there was his loyalty to his friends, to people he felt have been good to China or helped China. Like inviting my wife and me back. Also his public apologies to foreigners in the Cultural Revolution who had been unjustly accused. None of these things fit the picture of a weather vane looking to see which side is going to come out ahead.

"A lot of my own feelings about him are derived from the people around him—whom I knew better than Chou En-lai himself, people closer to my own age.

QUALITY

"One of the things that was so remarkable about Chou was the quality of the people that he attracted and wanted. Some leaders don't want bright guys around, but he was not at all concerned about that. The kind of people he selected tells you a lot about the man. And the way he treated them and what they think of him.

"It was obvious they had immense respect for him and great affection, but it was also obvious that he didn't intimidate them, that he liked to have them around. When he went to his office in Chungking, as we often did for supper, his people would always participate in the conversation on a perfectly level basis. He never squashed or poohpoohed them. Their views were important.

"I've been with American top people where the staff just sits like bumps on a log. They don't open their mouth while the great man is talking. Of course if you're with somebody like Chiang Kai-shek everyone just sits up stiff on the edge of the chair paralyzed. It was very very different with Chou.

"Let me give you two examples of his straightforwardness. He's interviewed many overseas Chinese. Some have talked to him about going back to China. He's taken the line with them that they should think very seriously about this. That we're not urging you to, in fact we think you'll have a very hard time to adjust to the great changes that have taken place in China.

REALISTIC

"Then when I was in China in 1971, after the Cultural Revolution, there was a big drive for production, with excited reports about how much production increased. When Chou talked to me he said not to take the reports at face value. He realized that foreigners were being given these exaggerations. He wanted to be realistic.

"This openness has spread through the whole Chinese government bureaucracy because he's been the head of the government for 26 years.

"Just as there were many people in the U.S. government that modeled themselves after the Kennedy image, I have this feeling that a lot of the second echelon people in China, particularly in the foreign office, model themselves on Chou. Their mannerisms, their approach, the way they meet you, remind me of Chou En-lai. He is a model—this direct way of meeting you, this intense way of feeling you out, asking you questions.

"I never saw people intimidated by Chou. He might have lost his temper, become angry, short or curt with people. But above all he personified a human approach in government."

(Copyright PNS 1976)

Huge Deep-water Wharf Launched

HONG KONG—A new deep-water wharf, over 80,000 meters square, has been launched at Chinhuangtao Port, Hopei province in China. The new huge wharf can accommodate two 35,000-ton ships simultaneously, reported Hsinhua.

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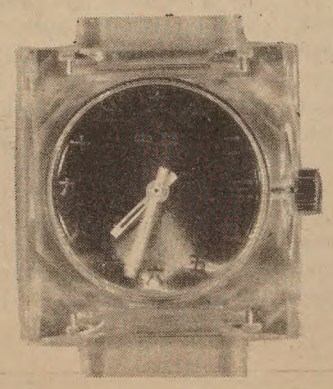

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Hong Kong Banker Sees China Trade Expansion

NEW YORK—Although there are banking connections between the United States and the People's Republic of China, it may be a long time before American banks are allowed to establish a branch in China, said Guy Mowbray Sayer, board chairman of the 110-year-old $7,300 million Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. here last week.

The Hongkong bank has had a branch in Shanghai continuously since 1865, except during the Japanese occupation in World War II. The only other Western bank recently permitted to maintain a branch in Shanghai is the Chartered Bank of London.

Since Shanghai still is China's most important trading port, these two banks naturally handle a large part of the export-import letter of credit business and their officers are well informed about the true long range opportunities for trade between the United States and China.

Sayer's bank takes a more optimistic view of the prospects for U.S.-China trade than commonly is encountered, according to a UPI report.

Sayer said it is incumbent on Peking to develop an export program that will earn the foreign exchange to provide the necessary funds to pay for high technology and equipment purchased abroad or else go into the capitalist money markets and borrow.

He said that, unlike the industrialized free enterprise countries which are content to borrow to finance trade deficits and hope for reversing the trade flow in the years ahead, Peking has insisted up to now on paying off her trade deficits with her own goods or foreign currency reserves. But he implied very strongly that this could not be kept up.

OIL

But Sayer feels China has an enormous potential as a producer and exporter of petroleum, both from onshore and offshore wells. This view is not shared by American oil companies which have expressed doubt that China's oil ever will do more than her own need.

One of the best opportunities for American industry in China is the sale of oil drilling equipment and oil technology, he said.

Other opportunities for American industry can be found in China's desire to expand her railway, aviation and automotive industries, her shipbuilding and port cargo handling facilities and other industries using high technology, Sayer said.

Very little has been done about this so far, Sayer said. Of $807 million in U.S. sales to China in 1974, 40 per cent was grains and other foods and only 15 per cent was machinery.

MABEL'S TABLE

Mabel C. Lai

FRAGRANT CRAB

羌 葱 蟹

1 large live crab
4 stalks scallion, shredded
1 tsp. salt
10 large slices ginger, peeled and shredded
½ tsp. MSG
2 tbp. dry sherry wine
4 tbp. peanut oil

Discard the middle crab shell.

Crack and cut the claws into small pieces, including shells.

In a large skillet or wok, heat 4 tbp. oil. Add ginger and scallion and sauté for 1 minute.

Add crab, salt, MSG and sherry wine. Keep stirring at medium high heat for another 5 minutes till crab shells turn to pink color.

If crab appears to be on the dry side, mix ½ tsp. corn starch with a bit of water. Add to crab, adding ¼ cup chicken broth. Stir till gravy thickens.

EVENTS

WED-SAT., JAN 28-31, 10 A.M.-3P.M. except Friday, 10 A.M.-6 P.M.
Bonsai Exhibit, Cathay Bank, 777 N. Broadway, L.A.

WED., JAN. 28 thru 1976, 10 A.M.-5 P.M.
Year of Dragon exhibit of ceramic, jade, bronze and ivory miniatures, Asian Art Museum, S.F.

THURS-FRI., JAN 29-30, 7 P.M.
Table Tennis Tournament, Newart Comm. Ctr., 35501 Cedar Blvd, Newark.

FRI-SAT., JAN. 30-31. Fri: 5 to midnight; Sat: noon to midnight; Sun: noon to 10 p.m.
Carnival, N. Hill at Alpine (sponsored by Drum & Bugle Corps) L.A.

FRI., JAN 30, 10 P.M.
SAT., JAN 31, 2 P.M.
SUN., FEB., 1, 1 P.M.
Stage Entertainment, Center Plaza, 900 N. Broadway, L.A.

FRI., JAN. 30, 11 A.M.
Traditional Chinese Dances, Alpine Rec Ctr., 817 N. Yale., L.A.

FRI., JAN 30, 8 P.M.
Golden Dragon Parade, N. Hill St., L.A.

SAT., JAN. 31, 12:30 P.M.-midnight
Chinese New Year Cultural Festival, Newark Community Center, Newark.

SUN., FEB. 1, 3 P.M.
Chinese carnival for children, by Chinese Student Assn at UCSD International Center, San Diego.

FRI., JAN. 30, 7:30 P.M.
SAT., JAN. 31, 2:30 & 7:30 P.M.
Films: Flowers Blossoming in the Sun and Barefoot Doctors, Asian Community Ctr., 846 Kearny, SF.

SUN., FEB. 1, 2:30 P.M.
Chinese Films at Commodore Stockton Auditorium, 960 Clay, SF.

SAT., JAN. 31, 10:30 A.M.
Workshop: Chinese American Sexual Identity, Church Div. School of the Pacific, Berkeley (451-6729)

SAT.—SUN., FEB. 7—8, 1:00—10:00 P.M.
Chinese Spring Festival, sponsored by the Chinese Folk Dance Association and Bay Area groups, at Chinese Culture Center, 750 Kearny St., S.F.

SAT., FEB. 7, 2 P.M.
Children's Chinese New Year Parade, from Lincoln Rec. Ctr. Oakland.

SAT., FEB. 7, 8 P.M.
Miss Chinatown USA Pageant Masonic Auditorium ($5 to $15) SF. For tickets, call 982-4171.

SUN., FEB. 8, 12 NOON
Luncheon-Fashion Show, Statler Hilton, L.A. (Sponsored by parent auxiliary of Chinese drum & bugle corps).

SUN., FEB. 8, 2:30 P.M.
House of China Lawn Program, San Diego.

THURS., FEB. 12, 8 P.M.
Miss Chinatown USA Coronation ceremony, Masonic Audit., SF.

FRI., FEB. 13, 6:30 P.M.
Coronation Ball and Dinner, Sheraton-Palace Hotel, SF (982-3000).

SAT., FEB. 14, 6 P.M.
Chinese New Year Celebration, sponsored by Chinese American Civic Council, at McCormick Inn, Chicago. (225-0234, Donation $20/person).

SAT., FEB. 14, NOON
Fashion Show-luncheon, Empress of China. (Tickets 982-3762). SF.

SAT., FEB. 14, 7 P.M.
Chinese New Year Parade, SF.

Viola Hom appointed Office Manager of Coors Company

Viola Hom was recently appointed Office Manager of Coors Distributing Co. of San Francisco. A native of San Francisco, she is married and has eight children. Before joining the Coors Company, she was a florist and operated her own shop in the heart of Chinatown where she had the opportunity to associate with the local merchants.

Since joining the Coors Company as a dispatcher in December of 1969, she had shown great potential in the field of accounting and management, and subsequently was appointed Office Manager by Mr. Edward Derry, General Manager of Coors.

In the beginning of January 1976, Viola, along with her Assistant Sales Manager, Mr. Peter Marino, took a group of beer driver-salesmen back to Golden, Colorado to visit the Coors Brewery. The purpose of the trip was to enable them to acquire knowledge of the complexities of brewery operation. Coors is currently the No. 1 selling beer in the 10 Western states that it fully services.

Coors
AMERICA'S FINE LIGHT BEER

恭喜發財

Happy New Year

To All Our Friends
Edward Derry
Eugene Emick
Viola Hom

PROGRAM NOTES

KQED Premiers "Six Hundred Millennia"

•The long-awaited, locally-produced documentary on the recent Chinese archaeological exhibit will be broadcast to a national audience February 9 on the PBS network. The 90-minute special, "Six Hundred Millennia: China's History Unearthed," will air locally on KQED-TV, Channel 9, at 8 p.m., and will be repeated February 14 at 9 p.m.

Millions of viewers who weren't able last year to travel to Washington, D.C., Kansas City or San Francisco to view the extraordinary collection of art objects that range from Paleolithic time through the 14th century, now get a chance to see them on TV.

The special begins with an innovative camera shot of the famous gold-threaded jade suit. The fine camera work and editing of the opening sequence prefigures the consistently fine photography and tape-editing of the entire 90-minute show. Production was made possible by a Bank of America $65,000 grant, which is a very small amount for the first-class program on display here.

"Six Hundred Millennia" is very ambitious, perhaps too ambitious. The program attempts to convey historical perspectives of the cultural accomplishments of China, both within its own milieu and as compared with developments in the West. Another segment of the show traces the progress of the exhibit on its way to San Francisco. There are several very clever sequences showing San Francisco groups in their preparation sessions before the exhibit, followed closely by the performers in action. The scene of Ambassador Huang Chen speaking at the reception at the opening of the exhibit is both humorous and moving at the same time. The artifacts themselves are the stars of the special and they get their due in a period-by-period progression in the last two-thirds of the program.

Some of the best parts of the special are the close-ups of artwork with accompanying narration of how the work itself was constructed. Earlier in the program one became impatient because the camera jumped too quickly from an art item, before the viewer had a chance to observe its beauty. In most cases the camera just isn't able to catch the full magnificence that those who personally visited the exhibit were able to see. But, especially in a sequence of shots of the mounted horsemen and carts of the later periods, the special presents objects more impressively than they were presented in person. Here the camera shooting upward moves down the line of horses and carts and gives them a motion that almost brings them to life.

There are some minor complaints about the program. The pacing is uneven, with the beginning hopping from one item to another, a factor that makes the second half of the program seem to drag a bit. There were difficulties getting permission to film the art objects themselves, so the few lapses of coverage of particular periods are understandable. Some of the community interviews and comments of those who visited the exhibit could have been better, however. Also there are several digressions, such as one series of tourist-like shots of San Francisco, which should have been left out altogether.

"Six Hundred Millennia" is one of the TV highlights of the year. It is also the most impressive display of Chinese American talent to be seen on national TV. It was produced, directed and written by Loni Ding Welsh. The assistant director was Louise Lo and the still photography is by Phil Toy. The score and musical arrangement are by Lui Pui Yuen (and it is very good and appropriate.) The audio is by Myron Chan and Julie Tang does some of the dramatic voice narrations. All are to be congratulated.

•Bilingual phone service will be one subject on "Perspectives" on Channel 7, KGO-TV, on January 31 from 1-2:30 p.m. Host is Linda Yu and the producer is Mike Lee.

(This week's Program Notes by Richard Springer)

CLASSI-AD

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Responsible for review of internal accounting practices and procedures; periodic internal audits; preparation of financial records. Review records of assigned Agency contractors; audit funding recipients; other related duties.

Degree in accounting and three years with public accounting firm. Masters Degree substituted for one year with public accounting firm.

or

Combination of above. Qualifying audit experience may be substituted for education requirements to a maximum of two (2) years.

Application forms must be obtained from:

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
Hotel Claremont
Berkeley, Ca. 94705
(415) 849-3223

Closing date for receipt of applications:
February 6, 1976

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF JOB OPENING

The Board of Directors of Self-Help for the Elderly is seeking a director to administer the agency. Duties include overall administration of program components, community relations, program planning and implementation, fundraising, and other duties designated by the Board. Requirements include bi-lingual in Chinese and English, masters degree in human service field or equivalent experience, and five years experience including work with elderly and administration. Salary: $12,000 to $16,200 per year based on qualifications. For further information contact Self-Help for the Elderly, 3 Old Chinatown Lane, San Francisco 982-9171. Closing date: Feb. 17, 1976.

DIRECTOR, STATE FUNDED DAY CARE CENTER
Qualifications: Supervisory credential or qualified to receive such. 2 yrs. recent experience directing, administrating community day care program. Cantonese-English bilingual, bicultural required. Send written resume to: True Sunshine Pre-School Center, Inc. 1430 Mason St., S.F. CA 94133. c/o Raymond Lee. Deadline: Feb. 9, 1976.

HK Imports Lots of Ivory

HONG KONG—About a million pounds of ivory from some 10,000 African elephants, valued at $13 million, were imported into the colony last year, according to the South China *Morning Post.*

NOTICE OF POSITIONS

INSTRUCTOR (S) in Early Childhood Programs, General Business, Law Enforcement, Mathematics (2) Physical Education, Supervision and Management.

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Interested applicants should apply in writing only on or before March 2, 1976, to: Dr. Warren Sorenson, Asst. Superintendent, Education, West Valley College, 14000 Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga, CA 95070.

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR for a local neighborhood center. Administration & fund raising. BA & 2 yrs relevant experience or 5 yrs. experience. Salary range $12,000 - $15,000. Send resume before Feb. 6 to Director, 407 Sansome, No. 400, 94111.

CAA OPENINGS: Project Coordinator & Project Assistant for S.F. Foundation-funded project to increase level of bilingual services by public agencies/departments. Send resumes to Chinese for Affirmative Action, 669 Clay St., S.F. 94111, by 2/18/76. Contact Leona Lau, 398-8212.

FIREFIGHTERS
(Male & Female)

San Francisco Civil Service will be accepting applications for H-2 Firefighter positions. Anyone interested in firefighting should come to a mass meeting which will be held in Commodore Stockton School, 950 Clay St. at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 4. For persons who cannot come to the mass meeting, please contact the following agencies for further information:

Chinese for Affirmative Action, 669 Clay St., S.F., 398-8212
Nick Chang or Judy Teng, S.F. Skills Center, 1311 Sutter St. S.F., 441-1173
George Man, Human Rights Commission, 1095 Market St., S.F., 558-4901

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金山客批世情

超人．欺人

卅七年前發明「超人」之漫畫家老年貧困，并曾破產，生活艱難。

金山客曰： 所謂「超人」也者，實「欺人」而矣。

難字

國府僑委會贈送字典與越南難胞。

金山客曰： 拿破崙字典無「難」字，未悉贈與「難」胞之字典有「難」字否？

好句與壞事

香港兇殺案，過去有所謂「六國封相」，最近又有一案名爲「金玉滿堂」。

金山客曰： 好句用盡，壞事做盡！

生死鴛鴦

聶巴縣一男子殺妻被處死。

金山客曰： 此之謂「生死鴛鴦」。

落本錢

美國人每年耗費在修飾鬍子金錢達一億元。

金山客曰： 欲作鬍眉男子亦需落本錢也。

勿誘以股票

香港一狂漢因經商失敗，擬跳樓自殺，爲警員以鈔票誘救一命。

金山客曰： 若誘之以香港股票，則後果不堪設想矣。

作一比喻

啤酒罇貴過啤酒，所以改用錫罐。

金山客曰： 梅香大過小姐，惟有娶作偏房。

得咳笑□□□ 現場錄音

失靈

甲：我琴晚成晚失眠。

乙：點解你唔試下「數綿羊」嘅老方法，數數下你就會倦咗瞌覺啦。

甲：我就係試用呢個方法失靈，初初數咗一千隻綿羊，後來又將呢一千隻綿羊賣出去，計計數蝕咗本，一怒就瞌唔着覺嘞。

小朋友最愛讀

小明小明數一數

滿月的故事

劉池光作

這是新出版的兩本兒童書籍。有中英文和水墨畫插圖向類的中國節日兒童書籍已發行了三萬餘册，爲三藩市公立學校及其他學校採用。

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（上接首頁）

童進雙語班的只有一百九十三名）。不用說，學生家長都認爲雙語班最好，但三藩市的雙語班經費都是來自聯邦及州政府，市教育局只願資助補習班，這也說明爲什麼補習班和雙語班人數相差的遠。

華人社區明白這情況後，即與西語系人士及韓日非裔合力要求教局執行最高法院「劉案」判決中的指示。可是教局行政人員早有心拒絕社區人士的要求，單獨訂了一個草案要求聯邦法庭批准。這事爲社區人士知道，在七四年四月十五日群集教局抗議，使該草案無法批准。後在法庭和公衆壓力下，教局答允設立多種語言公民雙語委會去研究一個總計劃。經過八個月雙語委員和教局人士的共同努力，七百頁的總計劃在七五年一月九日交教局長摩連拿，他竟公開地說反對這計劃及不負寫成此計劃的責任，跟着屢次阻撓教局董事通過這計劃。三個月過後，董事局才在七五年三月二十五日通過這總計劃的修正案。

這總計劃交聯邦法庭批准，至今仍未發回。

可是「劉健民案」是有成果的，華人社區因此案而幫助了美國三千三百餘萬外語居民，使他們能藉聯邦法庭對「劉案」的判決而爭取在教育上，社會福利上，法律上和選舉上的權利。(二)在聯邦及州議院中推進有利雙語教育法案，(三)三藩市教局反雙語教育事件中可見少數民族必要爭取教局董事會及高級行政人員等重要職位。

少數民族權利是不容易爭取過來的，我們必須團結起來和堅持下去。（節譯自王靈智君原文，請參閱本期英文版。王君現任聯邦政府健康教育福利部雙語顧問，卜技利加州大學美國亞裔系教席。）

新書

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由十一月廿六日至七六年二月底特價期內，凡購本欄列出書籍滿十元者，一律八折優待。不滿十元者仍照原價售出。另在特價期內，書籍在四本以下收郵雜費每本二角半，凡購書籍五本以上只收郵雜總費一元。

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☆唐詩三百首（名家解詁，考證詳釋，題解欣賞，並附白話語譯。）

★徐志摩新詩（詩一百廿二首，附胡適、郁達夫、小曼等紀念文章。）

☆徐志摩日記。

☆徐志摩散文。

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眞理隨筆　余卓雄

家家頑童

「牧師，我的孩子的脾氣愈來愈壞，近來且要用武，他的朋友，都不是好人，他們成羣結隊，到處生事，對我也恐嚇威迫，怎麽辦？」

接到這種電話或見面的請求，在我已經是司空見慣，看見家長們沉重的表情，我便同時看見了那班「頑童」的嬉皮笑臉，目無法紀，該是多麽的傷害了父母的心！不久以前，他們的誕生曾在家的四週激起了希望與欣喜的浪花。

「你看，小寶寶的那副小拳頭，將來還不是個性格堅强，有决心的人？」來赴滿月筵的親友都稱讚不已。今天，孩子的長成不但威脅了他自己的家，也侵畧了別人的家，堅强的决志擺錯了用場。

怎麽辦？教育局也常常來電要求協助調查，不用化錢讀書，還要到處抓人？爲甚麽我們到了最後關頭才給教會撥電話？我可以爲這些人開出甚麽救世良才，頭痛醫頭，脚痛醫脚呢？

孩子們的良好行爲是一種生活方式，需要從小培養，教會沒有人品上的阿士匹靈丸分派給家長帶回家，每天吃三次。

孩子既善模仿，大人便要示範。我們所沒有的德性，爲何要向他們强求？我們是不是一個今天的父母？你的言語，價值觀、世事的認識、社會教育、是否失去時代的作用？你是否比孩子們更不成熟？你怎樣學習，使自己有說服的磁性？

孩子生來好奇，愛冒險，我們便要鼓勵，給他們一個說話的機會，不是一開口就罵個莫名其妙。在心平氣和的場合下傾談，不能用權威攝服。

孩子感情豐富，容易衝動，我們便要同情，觀察、加以援手。最近米慎中學三十幾名學生瘋狂襲擊公共汽車乘客，來時像游擊隊控制了一座城市，去時作鳥獸散，眞使聽者失色。大約他們平日在心理上所受到各種的壓力，都一下子像火山缺口地爆發出來了。

精神緊張的相反表現，就是精神空虛，我們活的意義在那裏？如果說是爲下一代，那麽我們有甚麽可以傳授後世？美國個人經濟獨立，青少年大可自食其力，我們能爲他們做甚麽？

在最初的二十年，一定要盡量和孩子們接觸，教堂不是頑童訓導所，孩子變壞了，把他們一送便解决了。要一家人去！

我們要支持他們參加教會的活動，遠勝過替他在週末找份工作。有些家長以禁止上禮拜堂去作爲處罰，那更是自打嘴巴了。

孩子們的成績表，不是成功的預言書，要緊的是他在功課上經已盡了最大的努力，加上人格的均衡，不是好孩子還是甚麽？教會能够給我們一個共同崇拜的機會，在這裏兩代，三代、一同以誠懇的心接受勸勉，展望、實踐、實在是一種享受。

我第一次歡迎余福天來做禮拜，他才不過七八歲。今天他已經成家立室，正在勤奮地預備攷博士試。他的新婚的妻子是個護士，他們在公暇時，全都化費在教會的青年工作上，兩人都被選爲教會的模範青年。我對福天說過：「從前是我照顧你，現在是你照顧他人了。」

我看見生命的河流，在我身畔輕輕流過，我已經交給他們最豐盛的產業……

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又是過年的時候

我來美國不知不覺已經有三年了。而每一次的農歷新年我却在不同的地方渡過，也有着不同的感受。剛來美國的第一年我在夏威夷，那裡的風景眞如詩畫般美麗，環境優靜如在世外桃園。住在夏威夷的華人大多數是那邊的土生。新來的移民不多，所以，在唐人街也只是由幾間的中國雜貨店，幾條細小的街道湊合而成。加上兩間電影院和一些茶樓，再也找不出別的特色了。

新年的那一天，我隨着家人到舅父家中拜年，舅母已經上班去了。他們的兒女也一早外出。家裡只剩下舅父和婆婆，舅父也只和我們閒談一會便要趕去工作，然後我們跑去唐人街逛逛，街道上如平日一樣的冷淸平靜。簡直找不到一點新年的氣氛。店舖中也甚少提出年貨。想起和熱鬧的香港過年，對比之下眞有天淵之別，使我有一種落寞和失望的感覺。唯一能夠顯示出新年的到來就是每年一度的「水仙花皇后」的選舉。這天晚上在政府的大會堂舉行，到會的大部分都是華人青年男女。他們打扮得很漂亮。競選的項目不但包括有泳衣，晚裝和時裝的表演。而且加上個人的特藝節目。希望選出來的都是美貌才藝兼有的小姐。

第二年我們已經遷移到紐約市居住。因爲那裡華人比較集中。所以熱鬧得多了。新年的那一天，唐人街大部份店舖都關門，只有那些糖果店和酒樓茶室仍開市，我們經過唐人街中心就聽到打鑼鼓舞獅的聲音，媽媽就要拉着我去觀看，說是新年的好意頭，一定要多看一會兒。各店舖門前都吊着一大串炮竹讓獅子舞着來採青。很多年在港已經沒有聽到炮竹的聲音，再次聽到眞是感覺特別開心和興奮。人們都拖男帶女一家人齊齊去拜年，親朋戚友見面就互道恭賀新年和好意頭的說話，糖果禮物送來送去，四處都可以聽到打麻雀和玩牌的聲音，正如在香港過年一樣。

今年的新年我將會在三藩市渡過。這裡是華僑最多的一個城市，而且都非常注重中國的歷史文化，很多雙語教育的學校和文化娛樂機構，都已經積極地籌備着新年的節目，每天都可以聽到一聲聲炮竹響聲，迎接新年的來臨。走過都板街和士德頓街，南貨店全部都擺着新年的用品和食品。糖果、瓜子、煎堆和角仔等，有些貨都是由香港大陸台灣特別運來。橙地對面那間商店的老伯還帶着一頂瓜皮小帽，滿面笑容地招呼客人，擺在店舖門前還有許多金漆木板刻着吉利的字和對聯，非常漂亮。昨天在華盛頓街碰到一位太太，看見她一手拿着一棵桃花另一手抱着一盆小桔樹，問她爲什麼那麼早便買花，她便對我說：「做生意嘛，一定要找棵好桃花，開得燦爛……，生意才興隆。」

記得童年時候過新年是最開心的。那時候，住在廣州市，距離新年的二、三個月前，我們就已經數算着日子，盼望着新年的來臨，家家戶戶都趕着把家裡打數得淸潔。還要做煎堆、油角、蒸糕等各種食品，除夕，最開心是去行花市，可以乘着機會要母親買些炮竹和玩具，新年初一，我們都一定穿着新衣和新鞋，打扮得漂漂亮亮，在除夕晚，母親已經把利是放在枕頭底下，我們一醒來就可以拿到，加上各親友們給的利是，一天到晚都是滿心歡喜地算來算去。的確從前每逢過節，各戶人家才有機會做些好的菜式吃。因爲普通的人家都是貧窮的多。

我現在任職於三藩市公立學校，校裡的兩位男同事，這幾天都不約而同地把頭髮剪短了。他們都是本地土生的年青人，喜歡留長髮。我好奇地問其中一位：「爲什麼把頭髮剪短了，是否覺得短髮是較精神些。」他才無可奈何地回答「媽媽說要過年了，便要把頭髮剪得整整齊齊。」接着我便問他家中還要守什麼習俗過年？他說他媽媽是較保守的。一定要找隻有頭的鷄來拜神。過年的那一天，不可掃地、洗頭、洗澡和講不吉利的說話等等。難得有這老的一輩，來美幾十年，仍然盡量按照中國的習俗來過年。

晚上與一位朋友通電話，問她過年有什麼節目？他們一家四口，來美已有十年，開了一間炸鷄店，夫婦二人，忙於工作和照顧家庭，根本沒有空閒時間，過節如平日一樣，舖店仍然開門，工作照樣做。所以她說甚至連洗頭也抽不出時間。說起洗頭就使我聯想起在香港過年，那些理髮店在過年前一個月便開始忙碌，女士們大多數都要電髮和恤髮過年，迫在一起，也要等候幾個鐘才完工，理髮師們不但加班，而且在除夕那天還一定要做到通宵才能收工呢！（黃欣作）

歡迎訂閱，
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（上接第十五頁）

兒一樣。而周恩來會見賓客時，情形就完全不同。

待我舉出兩個例子，來證明周氏待人的眞誠和坦率。一、他曾接見許多從海外回國的華僑，當他們對周說及要回中國安居時，周氏就對他們說，你們要愼加考慮之後，才可作出決定。因爲你們是需經過一段非常困難的時間，然後才能習慣地適應環境。

二、我於一九七一年到中國時，正値文化大革命之後，當時有一個增產運動，而且有一項很振奮的報導，說生產方面已經是怎樣的增加。可是周恩來却很率直地對我說不要盡信那些表面上的報導，我知道其中可能有誇大的數字，要誇耀給外國人看的。

因爲他是重實際的，而亦就由於他的率直和開朗，亦就影響到中國政府的每一個組織。

在美國，許多政府人員都以堅尼地總統作爲模範型態。而在中國，我發覺他們政府中第二階層的官員—尤其是外交部的官員，則都以周恩來爲模範。而從他們的風格和待人的態度，則每又令我想起了他們的模範人物—那位在與人交談時既率直地發表自己的意見，而又愼重地向人愼重地發問的政治家周恩來。

許多人都樂意和周氏接近，從未見有人爲他的威勢所懾。可能他亦有那不能控制而發怒的時候。但所表現的多是那麼平易近人，無愧是個有人情味的政府之代表人物。（太平洋新聞社稿，原文刊本期英文版。）

短聞

＊華埠罪案增加

根據警察局發表之統計數字，在去年最初九個月中，華埠犯罪案件增加百分之廿四，由一年前三百〇八宗增至三百八十三件。整個中央警局管區，犯罪率僅增加百分之十七。

中央警察分局長高蘭說：目前除廿四小時有兩名警察經常巡邏外，另外並有兩名便衣警探在華埠工作。

＊雙語教師可留用

加省司法廳長楊格判令，女性及少數民族教師，由各校區錄用，如遇裁員時，不得依其身爲女性或少數民族人士之理由，要求留任，但雙重語言教師，因能通多種語言，視爲特殊技能人才，可以要求留任，在遇到裁員情況時，可以優先考慮保留，比年資深之僅通英語教師職員更可獲得優先考慮保留之。

＊福特向華裔祝賀

龍年新春卽臨，福特總統與夫人特向華裔公民表示最熱烈的祝賀。福特總統在函中表示他對華裔人民的賀忱。

福特總統稱：「吾人希望合府龍年吉慶如意，以及値此我國獨立兩百年慶典之際，全國亦然。」他並稱：「願大家慶祝春節快樂永遠懷念。」

＊慶會遊藝徵節目

舊金山中華總商會，定期二月七日至十五日期間，舉辦龍年新年慶會，各項工作經已展開，慶會期間，節目豐富，有選美、巡遊、街會、展覽、球賽及各項遊藝表演等。

該會爲充實遊藝節目起見，特公開徵求各種富有中國民族風格之表演，如歌唱、音樂、舞蹈、雜技、工夫、戲劇等，歡迎團體及個人參加，參加者請寫明表演之團體或個人之姓名、地址、電話、節目內容、表演時間多少等，來函逕寄沙加緬度街七三〇號中華總商會農曆新年慶會遊藝科收。

＊雙語電話公聽

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＊招請男女消防員

三藩市市政府現擬招請消防員，有意申請是項工作者，請於本年二月四日（星期三）下午七時三十分到企李街九百五十號士德頓襟馬多小學聚集，以便告知有關是項工作之申請程序。

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楊林秀芳謹祝

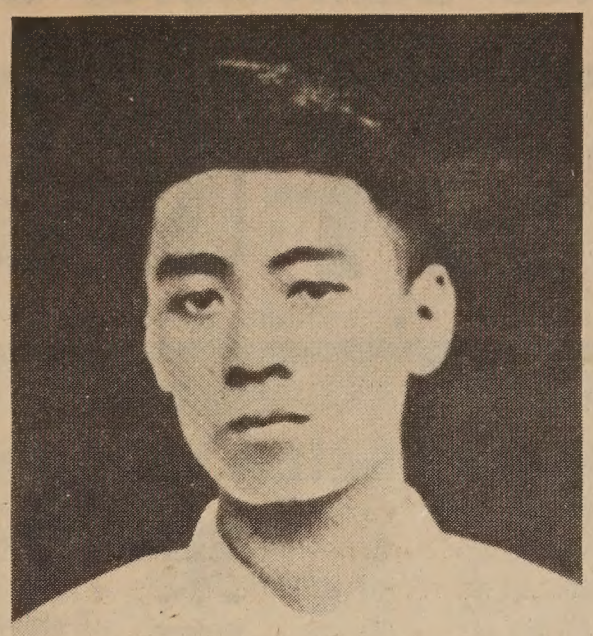
▲三藩市華人車衣廠同業會通告

逕啓者：本會議訂於國曆二月十一日中午十二時，假座跑華街一七四一號金都戲院，舉行華埠工會會員新春聯歡大會，同日公演粵劇歌唱，及門券抽獎助慶，屆時並選舉「幸運工友」，由市長蒞臨頒獎。由卽日起，請各工會廠工友，踴躍報名參加（細則另訂），至二月六日止截，特此通告。

三藩市華人車衣廠同業會
主席：周榮濯
李啓行

一九七六年元月廿三日

中國人爲何敬仰周恩來



Chou En-lai in Tientsin during the May Fourth Movement in 1919.

在一九一九年五四運動中的周恩來。

（太平洋新聞社編者註：周恩來是一位爲群衆所敬仰的領袖。他死後，他的骨灰撒在中國的土地上，象徵與廣泛的國土永遠地聯結在一起。）

周氏是政府的行政人員，雖然很少足以啓導後人對於國策所應遵循、效法的文字遺留下來，但他却已捉摸到人類靈魂深處所隱藏的東西—超乎西方人對「基辛格形像」所下的評價：有學者的風度、溫文的禮貌、精密而有效的治事才能。

爲了探求中國人對於周恩來的看法，太平洋新聞社特別地派員前往訪問對中國有三十年的認識，而與周恩來有深遠交誼的謝思偉。

謝氏與周恩來，於第二次世界大戰時在重慶認識。當時謝氏是美國外交部派駐重慶的官員，而亦是美國陸軍部的中國問題專家。而他與周恩來的最後一次見面，則爲一九七一年，他與太太同受周氏的邀請，而前往中國訪問的時候。

謝氏於一九五一年時，在麥加錫議員所極力主張的審查親共份子的激流裡被國務院撤職，及後該案爲聯邦最高法院所推翻，而謝氏亦得復回國務院，直至退休。

謝思偉形容周恩來爲一個精明與重實際的政治家。且待人又是那麼忠誠得體，因而成爲中國政府官員中的模範人物。

以下就是謝思偉在接受訪問所發表的談話。）

在我的記憶裡，周恩來的名字從未出現於歌曲之中，且除了在報刊上所見到的之外，亦沒有於其他地方見過周氏的圖像（他是一個爲公而忘私的人）。但無論我到何處，却發覺人們對他都是那麼崇敬和愛護。第一，許多人都認爲他是毛澤東最親近的人。其次則因爲他於一九四九年之後，便是中國政府中的領袖人物。較有見識的，則認爲他是中國復興的象徵，但後者到底不多。

我相信大家都記得中國過去的舊政治背景，高層人物都要自固一己的地位，爭權奪利，不論才能而任用親朋、黨羽以齊居高位。這是中國過去一貫的舊作風。

而周恩來之所以受人民景仰，就因他沒有上述的那些情形。且不以高高在上的萬能者自居，而導致政府接近人情。

周恩來是國家的領袖，但從不依循中國過去的儒家的路綫，而且恰恰相反，鄙棄禮節和等級觀念，而重視個人的感情。

許多人都說周恩來是一個很狡猾的陰謀家，憑他的機智，無論在什麼情形之下都能夠佔處優勢。這種說法，我認爲是不公平而又不切合事實的。實際上，他是個很忠誠的人。他很早就預見到毛澤東將成爲中國的領袖，因而循着正確的路向，追隨毛氏工作。初期在周氏身邊做事的那些青年人，亦都對我們說過，毛澤東很有遠見，像日本之入侵中國，就早已在毛澤東的預料之中。可見他們對於毛澤東的擁戴，是理智的，而亦是衷誠的。

周恩來很少文字著作遺留下來。我認爲這是由於他對抽象的事物和理論不感興趣，因爲他是個注重實際的實踐家。

他很喜歡解答難題，亦喜歡組織和行政的工作，時時都思考着未來的問題，但務實際而不徒託空泛的理論。令我深感驚訝的，就是於一九四四年時，周氏已考慮到外交上的許多問題，而且又是中國共產黨在昔所未曾經歷到的。他托我找到一些有關外交方面的書本和手册。實際地說，他是很有遠見的，且從不與毛澤東競爭，他們在行動上，是相輔相成的。

周恩來在婚姻方面，亦可視爲他的忠誠形象的一部份。他們的家庭很融洽，他於一九一九年認識他的太太，數年後結婚，自此他對太太永遠是那麼的忠誠，人家從來沒有傳說過他們夫婦之間的謠言或醜聞。在中國，他們是一對模範夫妻，而這，亦就是令人敬仰的部份原因。

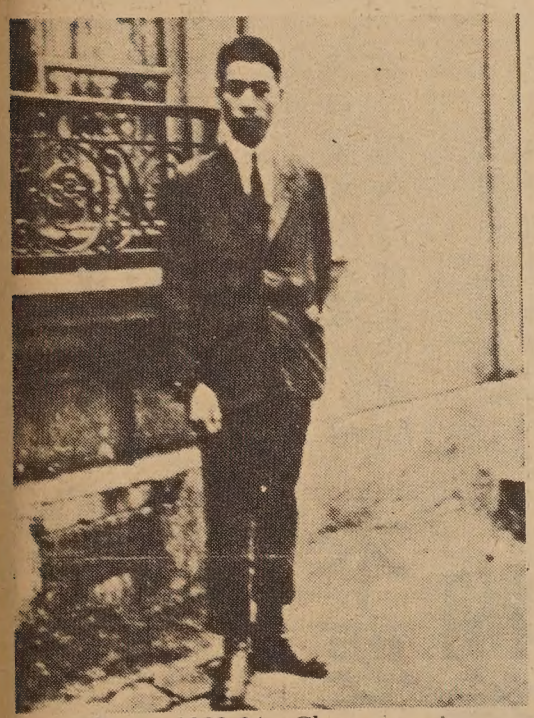
還有，他對朋友，或對於那些對中國有所幫助的外國友人，都是很誠摯的。像他邀請我們夫婦前往中國訪問，就是例證之一。至於像在文化大革命期間，他之坦誠地向被侮辱的外國人道歉，亦都是出於眞誠，而絕非見風駛帆的取巧的手法。

我對他的觀感，多是由他身邊的侍從人員得來，因爲大家的年齡相若，而且又較接近。

周恩來的另一特徵，就是能夠吸引所需的具有優良素質的下屬。有些領袖不喜歡聰明、能幹的下屬，但周氏並不如此。從他所揀選的人，與及他們對周氏所評論的，就可見周氏是怎樣的人物了。

很明顯地，他們對周氏都很敬仰和愛護，但却並非懾於他的威勢。他很喜歡與下屬交流意見。我在重慶時，曾到他們的辦事處吃晚餐，見他與下屬並沒有什麼拘束，平等地相交談，不但未曾對他們有所抑止或譏笑，而且還每認爲他們的意見是很珍貴的。

我曾與美國的高級官員談話，看到他們在場的下屬，都像是排列在那兒的木頭，毫無生氣。大凡當大人物與人交談時，屬員都不敢開口，像蔣介石那樣的人，當他與人交談時，在他身邊的下屬，都靠近他的椅邊，而像僵在那



From 1920-24, Chou was in France and Germany under a work-study program.

周恩來在法國及德國留學期間。（一九二〇至二四年）

（下接第十四頁）

S.F. BLOCKS BILINGUAL ED

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三藩市教育局力阻雙語教育

（東西報稿，續上期）自從聯邦最高法院在一九七四年一月廿一日判劉健民等控三藩市教育局董事案華童勝訴後，美國各地對三藩市學校如何改善華童教育問題異常關注。

在三藩市，歷年來部分有反車載的成見及不滿學校教育成績的白人已相繼遷離，市內少數民族學生比率因此漸增。在近五年內，少數民族學生由近六成增至七成多，可是教育局內主要決策仍是由白人控制，教局董事行政人員、教職員白人比率仍是極大多數。

在一九七三年，三藩市教局統計未語英語學童共九千〇八十四名，可是在「劉案」判決公佈後，教局謂只有六千五百十一名，忽然少了三成。而在一九七五公佈還未包括五百名越南兒童的數字，又說有九千四百〇一名，所以七四年的數字是可疑的。而且可能有政治因素在內。

一般來說，三藩市對未語英語的學童有三種處理方法：

㈠「不管死活」的辦法：把學生安放到普通只說英語的教室。沒有任何在語言上的輔助。

㈡調出補習英語：把學生派到普通教室，每天調出以四十分鐘時間補習英語。這也被稱爲「教授英語爲第二語言」方法。

㈢雙重語言文化班：全日時間以華語及英語教授。學生既可保留其本身語言，又可學好英語。班上教授中華文化，使學生不會對自己民族背景有自卑感。

在一九七四年，教局以「不管死活」的辦法處理二千八百多名未語英語的學童，以補習方式處理二千九百多名，而只有七百〇四名可進雙語班，（其中西班牙語系的佔大多數，華

（下接第十一頁）

東西報出版第十年

（東西報社論）今年是東西報出版的第十年。

在這十年間，我們看到華人社區中不少的變遷。看到一代充滿希望和信心的年青人長成，也看到一些不良的青年弄到社區中的不寧。在這十年間來自港澳台灣的移民使在美華人人口有顯注的增加。時日的過去，我們看到一些舊問題的消逝，也看到一些新問題的產生。華人社區的確是較十年前複雜，社區中現行的問題也更艱巨，更富挑戰性。就是因爲這樣，所以我們認爲以爭取社區福利爲目的像「東西報」這樣的報刊不應由私人公司來辦，而應由一個社區性組織來辦。當然，文化事業不易爲，就是交一個會員衆多、基金雄厚的社區組織也不一定會把一個刊物辦好。可是，我們仍認爲那是一個辦好社區服務性報刊的正確方向。

爲着印刷郵費等開支的增加，工作人員的短少，對「東西報」來說，這一年不會是很好過的一年。可是「東西報」在風雨中成長，我們將盡力去把報刊辦好，並向多年來支持鼓勵我們的讀者們深表謝意。

（劉池光）

＊ ＊ ＊

不要以爲華人都是糊塗盲目可欺之輩

（東西報社論）每年加州議院必在農曆新年的時候通過一項向華人賀年的議案。由州印刷所把這議案精印數千份，交各議員分贈華人團體及友人。

因爲有幾個議員分別寄來的緣故，我們有時同時收到好幾份同樣的議案。掛在牆上，頗爲好看。可惜的是，這些議案既不能解決社區問題、又不能改善華埠福利。我們所要的是有關教育、民居、雙語服務、平等就業等議案，不是一些「賀年片」。

可是，議院却一次又一次地否決了有利華人的提案。上星期二有一項建議在州政府設立一個亞裔及太平洋居民委員會的提案（AB2479）又在衆議院小組中折夭。數月前在同一個小組中，一項有利華童的雙語教育提案（SB7）也因票數不足而無法通過。

我們要提醒議員們：不要以爲華人都是糊塗盲目可欺之輩！我們不要那些好看而不中用的「賀年議案」。我們要的是對華人社區有實際利益的議案！

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